FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS DISCUSS COMING VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Czechoslovak CSCE Committee

LD112124 Prague CTK in English 1622 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- The present political situation in Europe and the world, particularly from the point of view of Czechoslovakia's preparations for the third follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference, to be held in Vienna in November, was discussed by the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation here today. The committee stated that complicated problems of world politics must be solved exclusively through talks, and appreciated the consistent Soviet attitude to solving the key issue -- a halt to nuclear tests.

The committee pointed out that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests gives the U.S. Government a chance to reconsider its negative stand on halting nuclear tests. The committee adopted a statement stressing that socialist countries are resolved to do their utmost for the proposals to cut troops and conventional weaponry in Europe, adopted in Budapest, to find a concrete shape at the Vienna meeting. The socialist countries are also ready to work for further boosting European economic cooperation. The European public must do all it can for the Vienna session to adopt concrete conclusions that secure lasting peace, security and frutiful cooperation.

Polish, SFRY Foreign Ministries

LD122232 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 12: Consultations between Polish and Yugoslav foreign ministries here today focused on the international security and cooperation in Europe, on issues of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament and on the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the CSCE states to be held in Vienna. Poland's Delegation to the consultations was received by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Dusan Strbac.

Austrian Foreign Minister

AU151401 Vienna WEINER ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Vienna -- In Budapest Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch spoke out on Sunday [14 September] in favor of an expedient agreement between NATO and Warsaw Pact on the reduction of conventional troops in central Europe. The Vienna negotiations that have come to a deadlock over questions of verification and the withdrawal of arms and soldiers, enter their 40th round on 25 September. Such an agreement, Jankowitsch stated in a talk with his Hungarian colleague Peter Varkonyi, would be a "valuable basis" for future work within the framework of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Jankowitsch referred to the progress already acheived at the Vienna negotiations and stressed that the future importance of the Stockholm conference will have to be clarified at the third CSCE follow-up meeting beginning in November. Above all, the importance of the Stockholm conference within the process of Europe-wide conventional disarmament must be determined, Jankowitsch stated, referring to the disarmament proposals "from the Atlantic to the urals" submitted by the Warsaw Pact.

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO GREEK PREMIER AFTER QUAKE

AU170920 Tirana ATA in English 0747 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 17 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message to the President of the Greek Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis:

"I learned with profound regret of the news of the strong earthquake that jolted the southern part of your country, which caused casualties and material damage.

On behalf of the Albanian people, the presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I express to you and through you to the friendly Greek people the sentiments of our profound sympathy and to the families of the victims our sincere condolences".

MURRA, ASLLANI ATTEND WAR ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

AU151713 Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 15 (ATA) Memorable events of the antifascist national liberation war of the Albanian people were commemorated in different districts of the country on September 14.

In Drashovice, Vlore District, the 43rd anniversary of the first frontal attack against Nas, one of the most glorious battles of the Anti-fascist national liberation war was celebrated. Taking the floor at the meeting organised on the occasion, the alternate member of the political bureau of the CC of the party and minister of people's defence, Prokop Murra, pointed out among the other things the ancient patriotic traditions of the people of Vlora District, their contribution to the struggle against the occupiers, as well as the great historic importance of the Drashovice war, which as for its heroism, people's character and the attained victory constitutes an epopee.

The people of the district of Kukes commemorated the 43rd anniversary of the formation of partisan chettas [bands] of Luma and Has, regions of this district. On this occasion a rally was organised in the main square of the city where the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Comrade Muho Asllani spoke. He said among the other things that the people of Kukes District, being losely linked with the party since its founding, has inscribed glorious pages against the Nazi-fascist occupiers.

Events of the anti-fascist national liberation war were commemorated in the districts of Berat, Korca, Elbasan and Gjirokaster as well.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU171739 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Mr Leonid Grekov, the Soviet Union's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

MLADENO-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UNGA SESSION

AU170917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] On 17 September Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for New York as a head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PRC TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU171306 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and China expressed their willingness to broaden their cooperation in the field of the textile industry, said Ms Wu Wenying, minister of the Chinese textile industry, who is currently on a visit to Bulgaria. She said that there are very good prospects for the development of the two countries' cooperation in the field of the cotton, wool and knitwear textiles. She believes that her visit to this country was very successful.

A protocol was signed tonight on the results of the negotiations. It notes that the talks held in the Bulgarian Association of the Light Industry, have given a high assessment to the development of techno-scientific cooperation and that the two countries' representatives have dicussed the possibilities for broadening the trade exchange during the 1987-1990 period. There will be an exchange of information, documents, techno-scientific studies and prototypes of new products. The Chinese ministry will export textile machines to Bulgaria. The two countries will rganize training for counterpart specialists (designers, technologists and technicians).

BALEV, TODOROV RECEIVE UK LABOR MP BENN

AU161904 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 16 Sep 86

["Anthony Benn's Visit to Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- Mr Anthony (Tony) Benn, member of the British Labor Party National Executive and member of the House of Commons, was received today by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Political and secretary of the BCP CC.

The two politicians exchanged views on the topical international issues and mainly on the preservation of world peace. They agreed that the Soviet peace initiatives, and particularly the moratorium on nuclear testing, are an important step towards the strengthening of peace.

Mr Anthony Benn was also received by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly. The guest met with a group of MP's belonging to the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

The British politician showed marked interest in the structure and development of the Bulgarian economy and the activities of the National Assembly.

He discussed with is hosts the prospects for the development of the contacts between the two countries' parliaments and bilateral economic cooperation.

Mr Anthony Benn expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian people for the help they extended to the striking British miners and for the Bulgarian Trade Unions' invitation to 40 printers' families to spend their holidays in Bulgaria.

He handed a message of peace and friendship from his constituency in Chesterfield. The message approves the socialist countries' efforts at strengthening peace and disarmament.

The participants in the talks stressed the need to unite all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU171956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The friendly working visit of the Chilean Socialist Party delegation, led by its general secretary Clodomior Almeyda, on the invitation of the BCP Central Committee has ended. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU121629 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "Call for Concrete Deeds"]

[Text] There is still time, but time slips by fast -- especially in the nuclear age. For this reason this valuable potential that we still have available must be utilized sensibly, thriftily, but without delay: to take responsible decisions. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concludes his replies to questions from the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO with this call for concrete deeds.

If we want to be not only precise, but also objective, fair, and consistent, we must stress that it is precisely in this manner -- with thought for the future of mankind and concern for the survival of our planet -- that the Soviet Union is acting. Acting in fact, and not raising a propaganda hullabaloo. Because it is one thing continually to accuse the other side that its proposals are allegedly pure propaganda, and another not to do anything at all yourself -- even with a propagandist aim. And at the same time, instead of pursuing a serious foreign policy based on the realities of the times, to aim at a propaganda war. At a moment when the slide toward nuclear war is even more threatening. [sentence fragments as published]

This difference in approaches to the alarming problems of our time is becoming ever more evident to broad world public opinion. As it is becoming ever more difficult for the West's propaganda machine to pass over in silence the fact of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests which has lasted now for more than a year. A moratorium which is truly a real step toward real disarmament, as Mikhail Gorbachev defines it. But, unfortunately, this fact, a practical expression of the USSR's new political thinking, is still not being assessed with the required seriousness by those for whom it is intended. For the moment the new political thinking is entering more quickly the minds of ordinary people, but not of the politicians, especially in Washington,

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his interview given to the newspaper PRAVDA, the establishment of a general moratorium on nuclear tests will demonstrate to people that war is not inevitable, that peace is possible, and that the nuclear nightmare must become forever a thing of the past. And this is the only path by which mankind will be able to pass from the shore of anxiety to the shore of hope and faith in a good future.

In the Soviet leader's replies each one of us can also find a concrete direction for our life, work, and everyday activities. Because only by our high-quality and highly productive labor can we respond to the successive provocations of imperialism. And not only to win the battle in the economic field, but also in order to save the planet for our children, while at the same time providing them with an example of duty worthily performed and deserving of respect and imitation. The plans of the reactionary circles can, and must, collapse -- the weapons are in our own hands, in our minds, and in our hearts.

An exceptionally important issue in whihc the whole world is rightly interested at present is whether a new Soviet-U.S. summit will take place. Mikhail Gorbachev once again confirmed his readiness to meet Ronald Reagan, but for frank, serious talks, and most of all talks which produce results. Progress at least in one or two of the cardinal issues is now absolutely necessary. And if the meeting contributes toward this, it will truly answer the great hopes which mankind is placing in it. If not -- if it only serves a propaganda aim -- it is hardly necessary for the meeting to take place.

The Soviet Union is issuing one further appeal to the common sense of the Washington politicians: a call for concrete deeds. Prescisely today they can resolve our common fate, and confirm the hope of nations that there really is an alternative to confrontation, that life can be saved.

DANILOFF CASE TERMED 'INTENTIONALLY OVERBLOWN'

LD171824 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Milan Suchanek commentary]

[Text] The current campaign waged in the United States around the Daniloff affair is aimed at obstructing the Soviet-American dialogue on the eve of the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister in Washington. You'll be hearing more on this topic in the following comment by Radio Prague's Milan Suchanek:

[Suchanek] The detention of the American journalist in Moscow, which came after he had been caught accepting an envelope containing classified information from a Soviet contact, is being intentionally overblown in the United States in order to make it the central issue of Soviet-American relations. The Daniloff case is to be made into another obstacle in Soviet-American relations on the eve of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The White House is trying to relate the detention of Gennadiy Zakharov, a Soviet employee at the UN secretariat, framed by the FBI to the arrest of Nicholas Daniloff in Moscow. This is being done in order to mislead world public opinion and create the impression that Daniloff was set up for arrest in a Soviet bid to bring about the release of Gennadiy Zakharov. The campaign has the purpose of casting a shadow on the Soviet peace policy, and plant seeds of distrust of the Soviet Union.

The meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister, scheduled for Friday, is expected to produce the date of the planned Soviet-American summit meeting. At the same time, according to White House sources, the final date for the summit won't be agreed upon unless the Daniloff case is settled.

The Soviet Union remains calm and restrained and is against dramatization of the affair. This is being done to create an atmosphere propitious to the success of the Soviet-American dialogue.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV INTERVIEW

AU121313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Rousing Call for Peace Action"]

[Text] The interview which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev granted RUDE PRAVO provides an extensive, profound, clear, and frank answer to many relevant questions being asked by our readers, fellow citizens, and peace-loving people in many countries of the world. The common denominator of these questions is the key problem of war and peace, the problem of whether contemporary mankind, with its armies armed to their teeth, will take the path of exacerbating relations or whether it is capable of permanently asserting the policy of peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation.

The questions discussed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- especially the urgent need to take genuine steps toward disarmament in the nuclear sphere, arrive at an agreement that would ban chemical weapons and liquidate their industrial base, halt nuclear explosions, and reach progress in the reduction of arms arsenals -- these are all questions that also we, in Czechoslovakia, deem to be of vital importance.

We fully agree with the statement that the age of nuclear arms requires genuine deeds in the name of peace. We fully support the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party. We greatly appreciate the outstanding personal role which Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, plays in these persistent efforts.

His replies expressed that which is most characteristic of the foreign policy of the land of the Soviets, of its purposeful and honest endeavor and deeds -- a profound and unabating concern for the fate of mankind and its future in peace. They show what must be done to prevent the fast-growing arsenals from jeopardizing the very existence of the human race.

This task concerns all states, the entire international community. However, particularly great is the measure of responsibility borne by the Soviet Union and the United States, the most important countries of the socialist and capitalist parts of the world. It is an undisputed fact that an improvement in Soviet-American relations would have a beneficial and far-reaching influence on the international political atmosphere on a global scale. The Soviet side has already expressed a sufficient degree of goodwill for such an improvement to come about. If it has not come about, it is the responsibility of the ruling circles in Washington, which keep stubbornly repeating their "No" to all peace proposals and initiatives.

The hopes of peace-loving mankind in the wake of the Geneva meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States that the international situation would become a healthier one have regrettably not materialized. In defiance of what President Ronald Reagan said in Geneva, in defiance of the principles enshrined in the joint Soviet-American statement, which also bears the American signature, the United States continues to pursue feverish armament to seek military superiority. It is implementing ever new military programs, which substantially increase the danger of a World War III breaking out. "Since the Geneva meeting," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed, "we have not come even one inch closer to an arms reduction agreement, in defiance of all Soviet efforts."

In the face of the United States' disconcerting post-Geneva policy, the question inevitably comes to mind -- what aims does Washington pursue by speeding up its research into space weapons, by launching one nuclear explosion after another in the desert of Nevada, and by stepping up attacks on agreements contained in the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties. There is just one explanation: That which is being undertaken by the White House, Pentagon, and the U.S. military-industrial complex is the material and psychological preparation for war.

The Soviet Union is offering a diametrically opposed orientation in international relations -- one that would rid the world of the nuclear menace step by step. The Soviet Union believes that the tendency toward common sense and rational thought that now genuinely exists in world policy can be promoted and augmented in a treaty mutually banning nuclear tests. Such a treaty -- and there cannot be the least doubt about that -- would become an important step toward improving the present situation in the world, would halt the growth in nuclear arsenals, and in the final analysis would open up new possibilities on the complex path of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

Displaying realism, the USSR has gone a sufficiently long way to accommodate the views of the other side. It stresses that rational compromise with regard to strategic weapons, intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and conventional weapons is possible and necessary. An agreement that would enhance the principles of a document of such fundamental importance as the Soviet-American ABM treaty is also possible. The Soviet Union proposes, furthermore, that the experiences obtained by scientists within the framework of the Soviet-American experiment near the nuclear test range in the Semipalatinsk region of the USSR be codified in an official agreement and that the formation be considered of an international, supranational network to check on nuclear tests. World public, and, above all, the public in the United States cannot but agree with the statement that the Soviet Union and the United States must cooperate and not hate one another, that they must be friends and not fight each other. Even though in this period that is so sensitive for the future of relations between the two countries the United States is incessantly artificially instigating provocations, Moscow has not broken off contacts with Washington. The door to negotiations and agreements remains open. However, contacts are not valuable for their own sake but for their results. The optimism feigned by Washington to the effect that everything is ready for a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States will scarcely aid the attainment of such results. This false optimism is being disseminated with deliberation, in order to be able to blame the USSR in the event of a failure. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, are to hold talks in Washington at the end of next week (on 19 to 20 September). These talks should show the chances for the Soviet-American dialogue to make headway. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has made it clear again that his possible meeting with President Reagan is not intended on his part to contribute to the deception of nations and to be a case of conducting talks for their own sake, which is precisely what some American circles would prefer it to be. On the contrary, he is in favor of a meeting that would be marked by notable progress in solving at least one or two of the substantial problems of international security. The world has entered the second phase of the antinuclear movement. Typical of this phase are not just hopes that the threat of nuclear weapons will be removed but, above all, realistic plans and specific deeds resulting from these plans. The interview that we published yesterday was a passionate and rousing call precisely for such deeds.

ECONOMIC CRIME DISCUSSED WITH USSR'S REKUNKOV

AU081150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting Soviet Guests"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A delegation of the Soviet Prosecutor General's Office, headed by USSR Prosecutor General Aleksandr Rekunkov, was received on Thursday [4 September] by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council. On the agenda were topical issues concerning the strengthening of legality, ethics, and discipline in the economic sphere, the struggle against graft, illegal enrichment, and all forms of economic criminality.

The USSR prosecutor general underscored the importance of a correctly functioning management system for eliminating economic criminality. In this connection he stressed the necessity of ranking personnel's personal responsibility for economic results, order, and work discipline in the entrusted sector. He also underscored the political importance of order and legality in the economy and society.

Josef Kempny informed the guests about the legislative activity of the Czech National Council and its cooperation with the agencies of the Czech Socialist Republic's Prosecutor's Office.

GERLE DISCUSSES TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD171041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Talks on the further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in engineering took place in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and the Soviet delegation, headed by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed fulfillment of tasks stemming from the coordination of national economic plans. The discussed the situation in concluding pledges stemming from long-term trade agreements between the two countries in engineering and electrotechnical industry. They also assessed the present situation in the preparation of the framework for intergovernmental agreements on establishing direct production and scientific-technological relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations and on the principles of the establishment and activity of joint associations, enterprises, and kollektivs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK VISIT TO ALGERIA

Statement Affirms Development

LD172011 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Main Parts of Press Release on Visit to Algeria" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovakia and Algeria confirmed their support for efforts of African nations for independence and national development, said a press release issued here today at the end of the visit to Algeria by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

They highly appreciated the activity of the Organization of African Unity to complete the de-colonization of the continent and improve the African countries' economies.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria sharply denounced the system of apartheid in the South African Republic and called for comprehenshive, mandatory and efficient sanctions against the racist regime. They reiterated their solidarity with the African National Congress and support for its struggle for the exercising of the national rights of the South African people.

They called on the international community to exert effort for the unconditional and immediate independence of Namibia on the basis of full respect for the U.N. Security Council Resolution Number 435, and voiced full backing for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Czechoslovakia and Algeria expressed concern over the continuing conflict in the Western Sahara and said that the OAU plan for its settlement, contained in Resolution 40/50 of the U.N. General Assembly, is a suitable framework for its political and peaceful final solution, the press release continued.

Paying special attention to the Middle East situation, they confirmed the view that a just, durable and comprehensive solution cannot be achieved without settlement of the Palestinian issue.

They emphasized that no road of separate agreements can lead to a settlement in the Middle East, and denounced every attempt to seek a solution on this basis. They confirmed their support for the convening of a United Nations-sponsored international conference on the Middle East.

The two countries voiced support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and demanded a complete and unconditional ending of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria expressed regret and concern at the conflict between Iran and Iraq and made an urgent appeal for its peaceful solution by talks.

Discussing the situation in Central America, they confirmed their respect for the political, economic and social system chosen by the nations of the region, rejected interference into their affairs and demanded a negotiated solution of problems.

Czechoslovakia and Algeria voiced the conviction that efficient and permanent improvement in the international climate can be achieved solely by creating a collective and universal system of security, halting feverish armament, especially nuclear, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, non-interference, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing decolonization and solving economic problems of developing countries.

In the discussion of bilateral relations, the two sides appreciated the fruitful contacts which have developed between the National Liberation Front party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the parliaments, governments and social organizations of the two countries, and agreed to further extend them.

They expressed satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and confirmed their will to further extend it.

Algerian President and National Liberation Front General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Parliament Speech

LD170929 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] In the presidential palace in Algiers this morning, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, met with Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN party and president of Algeria. After a cordial welcome the two statesmen retired to the Algerian president's study. They spoke about bilateral relations and topical international problems. The talks then continued in the presence of the two delegations.

Present at the talks on the Czechoslovak side were: Jindrich Polednik, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Bohumil Urban, Miloslav Blahnik, and other comrades. On the Algerian side were: Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Cherif Messaadia, and Benloucif [respectively foreign minister, FLN Political Bureau member, and army chief of staff]. During the talks, the two higher representatives of Czechoslovakia and Algeria informed each other about the current political and economic situation in their countries. They noted with satisfaction the positive development in mutual relations between the two republics. At the same times they praised the standard of relations between the CPCZ and the FLN.

Discussing the current international-political issues, the two sides agreed in supporting the current peaceful effort of the USSR and the other socialist countries that meets with a positive reaction in the majority of the world's countries.

Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid emphasized the importance of the recently completed conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare, the results of which play an important role in the fight against imperialism, for independence, and for a just economic order and progress in the world.

The two supreme representatives also expressed their firm support of the just fight of the people of Palestine for national self-determination, and condemned the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa.

In the afternoon Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, visited the Algerian parliament. In his speech the highest Czechoslovak representative said, among other things:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed deputies, ladies and gentlemen, esteemed friends. Let me thank the chairman of your parliament for the kind words he has said about our visit, about Czechoslovakia, and about our mutual Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

I highly appreciate the opportunity to meet with you, the highest representative body of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. I am glad to make use of this special opportunity to convey to you, and through you to all the heroic people of your beautiful country, fraternal greetings from the peoples of socialist Czechoslovakia. At the same time I want to thank you for the cordial welcome and hospitality which I am receiving in your country, for the displays of the sincere friendship that links our states -- countries that are so distant from each other but that are so near to each other with regard to their fate, efforts, and desires. Czechs and Slovaks had to fight hard for centuries against foreign suppression, for the right of national existence and for an independent state. In World War II they fought again for their freedom and made painful sacrifices in the anti-facist struggle. This is why we supported from the very beginning your just fight for peace. We followed with warm sympathy your heroic struggle, your many years of struggle, for national freedom and independence. We supported it politically, morally, and materially. We consider your fight to be one of the milestones in the history of struggle against colonial rule. We bow with respect to the memory of the 1.5 million patriots who gave their lives for free Algeria. Yesterday we had an opportunity to learn something about your martyrs' memorial, about the history of the revolution, and about the heroic fight of our people. Your national liberation revolution became a starting point for an unprecedented upsurge, creative energy, and moral strength of your people in removing the sad inheritance of the past and in building a new life.

As a result, your people succeeded in implementing important social changes in a short time, to score great achievements in the advancement of the economy, culture, and the standard of education, and to lay reliable foundations for the further dynamic development of your country and the betterment of the life of your people.

Algeria's peaceful foreign policy, with its participation in effort to achieve constructive solutions to the most pressing problems in the world in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, and its support of the fight of nations against imperialism has justly gained high and well-earned authority in the world. I would like to emphasize in particular the exceptional authority that Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN party, enjoys in the world and also in our country.

We in Czechoslovakia follow your efforts to build a strong, prosperity, modern Algeria with real affection. These efforts are directed toward -- as Comrade Chadli Bendjedid has said -- the construction of a society in which -- I quote -- justice, progress, and flourishment rule on the basis of a just division of national riches. End of quote. We sincerely congratulate you on the results you have achieved.

We wish you new successes in the implementation of new demanding goals that your people have set themselves under the leadership of the FLN and in accordance with the experience, traditions, and the needs of your country in the building of socialism.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed ladies and gentlemen deputies, this morning we began our official talks with President Chadli Bandjedid and with other officials. At the talks, we were able to note with profound satisfaction that the traditional friendly relations between our countries and peoples, based on mutual respect and esteem, on equal rights and mutual benefit, are developing successfully. We have highly praised the fact that a fruitful political dialogue is developing between us on all levels and this contributes to the deepening of mutual knowledge, understanding, and cooperation. In the same way we praised the developing contacts between parliaments, governments and mass, and other organizations, and called for their expansion. We have emphasized the special importance of the relations between the FLN and the CPCZ that are an important factor in the reinforcement of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations.

In our talks we also agreed on a positive evaluation of the results of cooperation in the economic sphere, which is bearing good fruit to the benefit of both countries. Through our joint efforts we wish to create the necessary conditions for the fuller use of existing opportunities in the interests of a further balanced growth and enrichment of our economic cooperation, on the basis of common interests and mutual advantage. We wish to build on the existing positive results by, among other things, cooperation in the scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields and in training specialist cadres.

I am glad that the work of our specialists in your country is being favorably received. I wish to emphasize that we see the development of Czechoslovak-Algerian friendship, mutual contacts, and long-term cooperation in a wide range of fields as exceptionally important, and for our part we will do everything to enhance this further. We are convinced that there are good prospects for this development and that it will continue to enrich the life of our people, assist their efforts, and contribute to the cause of peace and progress in the world. I am sure that our present visit will provie new stimuli for this.

We have agreed with Comrade President Chadli Bendjedid that we will lay firm foundations for all-round mutual development for the future -- not only for the short-term but also in the long-term.

As for Czechoslovakia, it has achieved great progress due to the socialist system that is a result of the years-long struggle of our peoples for national and social liberation in the last 4 decades. It is an economically and socially advanced and politically stable socialist state that guarantees to its working people extensive living and social certainties. Because of these achievements we were able to set ourselves new and demanding tasks at the 17th CPCZ Congress, to speed up the dynamism of socioeconomic growth, to cope with the main directions of the scientific-technical revolution, to improve the material and cultural conditions of the life of the peoples, and to continue to deepen socialist democracy. [end recording]

Final Press Release

LD171827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A press statement has been issued at the end of the official, friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by Comrade Gustav Husak.

It says that during the talks conducted between Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, both sides devoted special attention to the assessment of all areas of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues of joint interest. They highly appreciated the fruitful relations that have developed between the National Liberation Front party and the CPCZ, between the parliaments, governments, and social organizations of both countries and agreed to strengthen and expand them further.

Both sides also voiced their satisfaction with the continuing development of economic, scientific, tecanical, and cultural cooperation, which rests on a solid, stable, and mutually balanced foundation. In this connection they confirmed the resolve to achieve its further marked expansion by way of making optimal use of all potential for mutual exchanges provided by both countries' national economies. For this purpose they set out main directions of intensifying cooperation in all areas with long-range prospects in keeping with the planned priorities and objectives of the development of their countries. They also stressed that the Inter-Governmental Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual economic exchanges.

The press statement goes on to say that when assessing the international situation, both sides evaluated the causes of its dangerous worsening both in the political and economic areas. Both sides are of the judgment that the emergent situation is the consequence of the continuing imperialist, colonialistic, neo-colonialistic and expansionist policy, the arms race, the deepening of the crisis of international economic relations, and the aggravation of the flashpoints of tension in various parts of the world. They noted that the persistence of this situation creates a danger for world peace, security, and development.

They voiced the convinction that an effective and enduring improvement in the international climate can only be achieved through creating a collective and general system of security, halting the arms race -- especially the nuclear arms race -- transforming and democratizing international relations, respecting national sovereignty and integrity, not interfering in internal affairs, recognizing the right of nations to self-determination, completing the process of decolonization and urgently tackling the economic problems of the developing countries.

Both sides informed each other about the situations in their geographical areas and about the efforts they are making there to ensure peace, security, stability, and cooperation. They mutually appreciated this positive activity and stressed the link between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean.

When discussing the situation in Africa, they confirmed their support for the just endeavors of African nations to achieve independence and national development. Both sides once again sharply condemned the system of apartheid applied by Pretoria and called for the adoption of comprehensive, compulsory, and effective sanctions against the racist South African regime.

The press statement goes on to say that both sides paid special attention to the development of the situation in the Middle East and confirmed that a just, enduring, and total settlement of the crisis in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the resolution of the Palestine issue as the core of the crisis in this area.

Comrade Gustav Husak voiced his sincere gratitude for the warm and friendly reception accorded to him and his entourage in the course of their visit in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He has invited Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, on an official visit of Czechoslovakia. The invitation has been accepted with thanks, says the press statement.

BILAK MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG IN DPRK

LD171711 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, which is paying an official visit to North Korea, was recieved today by President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee. The two representatives briefed each other on the parties' activities and on the building of socialism in their countries. They also exchanged views on the current international situation and on developments in the individual parts of the world. They highly praised the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at reduction of tension in Asia, in the Pacific area, and in the world as a whole, at halting the arms race and at eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Vasil Bilak and Kim Il-song positively assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Korean relations, the successful implementation of the conclusions, adopted during the visit to Czechoslovakia in 1984 by a party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Il-song.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of Gustav Husak personally, Vasil Bilak invited a delegation of the WPK led by Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH USSR AT LEIPZIG FAIR

AU090508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Leipzig (ND) -- A contract on the delivery of 12 special ships from the Boizenburg/Rosslau Elbe dockyard VEB to the USSR in the years 1988-90, which was signed by the Schiffscommerz foreign trade enterprise and the Soviet Sudoimport foreign trade enterprise, is one of the most important GDR foreign trade contracts to be concluded at the Leipzig autumn fair on Friday [5 September]. As [Georgiy Sinkevich], commercial director of the Soviet collective exhibition, reported at an international press conference in Leipzig, the USSR has concluded contracts with GDR foreign trade enterprises at the fair amounting to about R2 billion. Characteristic of the negotiations were the efforts for concluding long-term delivery agreements. The trade representatiave stressed in this connection, among other things, the import contracts on agricultural technology and ships. The USSR will also get light industry products, printing products, and chemical products from the GDR. The Soviet Union will export into the GDR machine tools, metallurgical products, printing equipment, electrotechnological products, and vehicles.

The Heim-Electric foreign trade enterprise and the Yugoslav enterprises Iskra, ATM, and Elektropromet agreed on mutual deliveries of automation technologies. Among other things, the GDR will export gas analysis, recording, and pneumatic adjustment equipment including technological equipment. It will import, for instance, correction computers [korrektur rechner], display units, relays, and time meters. [passage omitted]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS PRC AMBASSADOR

AU090555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, to Ernst Schwarz, staff member of DIE WELTBUEHNE, during the Leipzig Fair'; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Schwarz: Can you tell us something about the level of the relations between your country and the GDR?

Ambassador Ma: In the past years the traditional friendship between China and the GDR has further developed very rapidly. In 1985 a long-term economic agreement, which extends to the year 1990, was signed between China and the GDR. A joint commission for cooperation in economy, science, and technology was formed. Thus, a new chapter was started in the book of the history of the economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. I personally am very optimistic regarding the further development of the trade relations between China and the GDR.

Schwarz: How should the trade relations between China and the GDR develop in your view?

Ambassador Ma: There are no doubts that the trade relations between the two countries are developing in a very pleasing way. But one should not overlook he fact that there are still significant reserves which remain to be developed and exhausted. Here, both sides must take efforts. In my view, a series of new measures must be taken on a large scale, new forms must be found, such as, for instance: Both sides should use their strength to investigate the possibilites of cooperative projects of large dimensions.

This could include both technical improvements and changes in old plants as well as undertakings involving joint capital participation, compensation deals, and so on.

Trade and the passing on of technologies (technology transfer) should be linked with each other. Of course, successes have been made in this field, but they have to be considered rather as a beginning than as first steps. There are very advantageous prospects for China and the GDR in the field of cooperation in the service sector.

It would doubtlessly be a great benefit for both sides if these forms of cooperation were assessed in the proper way. [passage omitted]

Schwarz: Would you like to say something about the forthcoming visit of Erich Honecker to the PRC?

Ambassador Ma: The fact that Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman, will make an official friendship visit to China, is of eminent importance to the history of the relations between the PRC and the GDR. Beijing is looking forward to this visit full of expectations.

Let me use this opportunity to express my wish that the Leipzing Fair, in its efforts to contribute to implementing an opening for international trade and progress in science and technology, will achieve even more outstanding successes in the future.

JOCHEN STEYER RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU090507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, received Wang Yongduo [spelling as published], head of an economic delegation from Liaoning Province (PRC), for a talk on the development of economic relations.

Wang Yongduo stated that he was impressed by the possibilities of developing the foreign trade relations between the GDR and the PRC as offered in Leipzing. He submitted proposals on how to expand them and made assurances that the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade of Liaoning Province will support and promote this development.

At the fair, the Chinese economic delegation had further talks with Hans-Joachim Lemnitzer, president of the Chamber for Foreign Trade, and representatives of numerous GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises.

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT ON HUNGARY'S LAZAR VISIT

AU121621 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Sep 86 p 6

["Joint Press Statement" on the official friendship visit of Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian People's Republic, Council of Ministers, to the GDR on 9-10 september]

[Text] At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the GDR from 9 to 10 September 1986.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Gyorgy Lazar for a friendly talk.

In their consultations Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar briefed each other on the results in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress.

The premiers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 1977.

The implementation of the agreements concluded at the highest level resulted in a noticeable activation of the cooperation between both countries, in particular in the economic and scientific-technological field.

Both sides praised the results of the development of economic relations, in particular in specialization and cooperation in production, as well as in selected areas of scientific-technological cooperation.

In assessing direct relations between the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions of both countries, they agreed to further increase their efficiency. In the past years the mutual exchange of goods has developed continuously and will reach R1.9 billion this year. The results from coordinating the national economic plans and the stipulations of the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-90 period offer favorable prerequisites for successfully continuing economic cooperation.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar discussed necessary measures to consistently implement the "Long-term Program of Developing the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic through to the Year 2000" which is of great importance for further developing economic relations. Apart from dealing with traditional fields. they devoted particular attention to joint tasks in research, production, and in introducing and more efficiently utilizing modern key technologies. Here cooperation in microelectronics, computing technology, robot technology, modern energy and material economy, and biotechnology were at the center of attention.

The joint economic committee was instructed to actively continue the work to continuously develop economic relations and to manage and control the consistent implementation of the concluded agreements.

In discussing projects for expanding the comprehensive and multifacted relations in the cultural and scientific sectors, they agreed to make the days of culture of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR in 1988 and those of the GDR in the Hungarian People's Republic in 1989 culmination points in the social life of both peoples.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are giving their utmost attention to strengthening the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact states, to implementing their concerted foreign policy, and to the dynamic development of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries. In this spirit, the implmentation of the CEMA Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 represents a fundamental task.

Proceeding from the evaluation of the international situation worked out at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the Hungarian Peoples' Republic consider it urgently necessary to stop the arms race caused by the most aggressive imperialist circles, prevent its expansion into space, and bring about a change for the better. The Soviet initiatives and the joint proposals of the Warsaw Pact states show a feasible way for this.

The declaration of the Soviet Union to prolong its unilateral moratorium until 1 January 1987 is eloquent proof of the consistent peace policy. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar expressed the expectation that the United States will utilize the significant chance and join the moratorium. A comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests would open up the way toward ending the nuclear arms race.

They again expressed the conviction of their states that a new approach to shaping international relations is indispensible. The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue the political dialogue between states of diverse social order that serves the cause of peace, disarmament, and detente.

The Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the proposal of the governments of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

Both politicians expressed their satisfaction that the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states were met with a broad and positive response in the international public. They are supported by forces of realism and reason.

Both sides assessed as significant the results of the summits of the six heads of state and government in Mexico and of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. There was complete agreement of views on all questions discussed. Gyorgy Lazar invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. Willi Stoph gratefully accepted the invitation.

ADN REPORTS ON WEIZ VISIT TO STUTTGART

LD161956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Stuttgart, 16 Sep (ADN) -- Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, arrived in Stuttgart today on a visit scheduled to last several days at the invitation of Dr. Lothar Spaeth, premier of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Immediately after his arrival he was received by Premier Spaeth in his office for an exchange of views, at which Dr. Weiz stressed the GDR's readiness to put into practice relations of peaceful coexistence with the Federal Republic and to expand the mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of international law and with regard for reciprocal interests. This would also be an active contribution to promoting the process of detene and to safeguarding peace. In this connection the development of relations between the two states in the scientific-technical sphere is of great importance. His visit is intended to give new impetus to cooperation in this area.

The GDR will continue to work constructively for the signing of an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation with the FRG. Concrete steps could be taken for cooperation in such interesting areas as, for example, automation of production processes, cancer research, agricultural sciences and the solution of economic problems in energy production.

Premier Lothar Spaeth expressed his pleasure at the fact that Dr. Herbert Weiz had taken up his invitation. He is still under the impression of the good and businesslike talks that he had been able to hold during his recent visit to the GDR. He saw the visit by the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology as a contribution to the further development of relations between the two German states. There is considerable scope for this in areas of the economy, science and technology.

There was agreement in noting that the safeguarding of peace is the most important task of all. Today more than ever, vigorous international efforts are required to safeguard people's right to peace and life.

Both sides welcomed the businesslike and frank nature of the exchange of views.

During his visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg Dr. Weiz will be meeting with politicians and scientists and will inspect establishments and institutes in the field of science, research and technology.

This afternoon a visit to the Fraunhofer institute for production technology and automation is on the agenda.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA

Talks Held With Honecker

LD171455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berling, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] directorate and coordinator of the Council of Government, for a talk. Daniel Ortega is visting the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega had a comprehensive exchange of views on the international situation and on the further development of cooperation between the two countries. They stressed fulll agreement in all the questions discussed. During the meeting, the two men praised the close, trustful cooperation between the SED and the FSLN and the breadth and intensity reached in relations between the GDR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Erich Honecker spoke about the outstanding work results and the numerous exemplary initiatives of the working people of the GDR in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the efforts of the Nicaraguan people under its avant-guarde party, the FSLN, for the protection and consolidation of its democratic progress and in exercising of its right to self-determination. He stressed Nicaragua's determination to effectively ward off all attacks by the counterrevolution, to defend its independence and sovereignty, and to march forward consistency in the struggle for social progress.

The Nicaraguan people knew that in this struggle, the GDR working people were at their side in firm solidarity. Daniel Ortega conveyed sincere thanks for the GDR's extensive aid.

In discussing the international situation, both statesmen agreed that the preservation and safeguarding of peace was the paramount issue.

They emphasized the ending of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space as the decisive task of the present, in order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to ensure the continued existence of mankind. In this connection, they reaffirmed their full support for the USSR's peace program of January 1986 and the initiatives and proposals again submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They welcomed the third extension of the Soviet Union's nuclear test moratorium.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega expressed their hope that in the negotiations between the USSR and the United States, tangible results on arms limitation and disarmament would be reached as soon as possible. It would be a decisive step for this if the United Stats were to join in the moratorium on all nuclear tests, which the USSR has been practicing for over a year.

The two partners in the talk stressed the importance of the decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states, which are directed toward the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

They praised the "Mexico declaration" of the members of the six state initiative for peace and disarmament as an important contribution by the forces of reason and realism to the safeguarding of peace, and for bringing about a change toward detente in international relations.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the course and results of the 8th Nonaligned Summit in Harare. The two statesmen stressed the importance the movement had acquired in the struggle for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament, for social progress and respect for the right to the self-determination of the peoples.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega expressed their deep concern at the sharpening of the conflict in Central America. They demanded an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and an immediate halt to the financial, political, and military support for the counterrevolution.

Daniel Ortega stressed that, as before, Nicaragua was prepared for bilateral negotiatons with the United States. He explained Nicaragua's initiatives and proposals for detente in the situation in the region. The highest representatives of the two states expressed their full support for all efforts to bring about a just political settlement of the problems in Central America.

The described the activity of the Contadora states and the Support Group as an important contribution to the peaceful solution of the conflict situation.

Erich Honecker praised the self-sacrificing struggle of the Nicaraguan people in the national and democratic renewal of the country and in defense of the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution. He assured Daniel Ortega of the GDR's firm friendship and active solidarity.

Taking part in the talks, which was held in a cordial and trustful atmosphere, were:

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Herbet Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Wilhelm Bastian, deputy minister for foreign trade; Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Edgar Fries, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

Taking part for the Nicaraguan side were:

Rosario Murillo, wife of the president of the Republic of Nicaragua and chairwoman of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association; Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of the General Staff of the Sandinist people's Army and deputy minister of defense; Javier Chamorro Mora, Vice of foreign affairs; Julio Lopez Campos, Chief of the International Relations Department of the FSLN; Pedro Antonio Blandon, deputy minister for foreign cooperation; Manuel Espinoza, information and press director of the presidency; Rodrigo Cardenal Martinez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR.

Honecker Awarded Sandino Order

LD171304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was honored today with the highest award of the Republic of Nicaragua, the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order. It was presented to him by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, member of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Council of Government.

Present at the ceremony in the Council of State building were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other party and state leaders. Erich Honecker gave a luncheon in Berlin today in the State Council building in honor of Daniel Ortega. It was attended by other party and state leaders, members of the party accompanying Daniel Ortega and meritorious GDR workers.

Honecker Toast at Dinner

LD172023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) During the dinner [today] in honor of Daniel Ortega, Erich Honecker said:

Following the detailed and trusting exchange of views which we have held today, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome you very cordially once again. With what is now our third meeting we are continuing a proven tradition that has grown out of the friendly solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Nicaragua. Since our last meeting in May 1985 there has been much movement and development both in the international arena and in bilateral relations. This has been one of the subjects of our talk today. It gives me satisfaction to be able to note that there was complete agreement on all issues. This applies particularly to the supreme question of the preservation of peace. Unfortunately, our unease and concern about the dangerous increase in international tension, which we expressed at our last meeting, has not abated.

The arms race still continues, indeed it is accelerating, and through its "star wars" program the United States is making a move to take it into space.

For that reason the peace initiatives issuing from the Soviet Union, the GDR and other states of the socialist community are of outstanding significance for the future of mankind.

Another signal was given at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. With their disarmament program decided there and with their proposals for the creation of comprehensive system of international security our countries are in line with the most pressing task currently set, that is, of preserving peace for our planet through deeds and action and of banishing the threat of nuclear war that would destroy everything.

The peace initiatives repeatedly taken by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev culminate in the epoch-making proposal to enter the next millenium free of nuclear weapons. Regarded in this light, it is all the more significant that the USSR should have once again extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests. This has met with a powerful response from all people in the world that are concerned about peace. If the United States were also to renounce all nuclear tests, then a significant step would have been made toward stopping the constant development of new weapons of mass destruction.

People are weary of the arms race. They expect from the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States that tangible results aimed at arms limitation and disarmament be reached as soon as possible.

The proposals from the socialist community of states on this are on the table. They take into account the crucial negotiating principles -- equality and equal security for all sides involved. This offers the opportunity to stop the trend of a constant increase in the threat of war and to reverse it in the direction of a constant stabilization of peace. We also strongly support the call raised by the six signatories of the "Declaration of Mexico" for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of a militarization of space.

The results of the summit of these six states, in the framework of their initiatives for peace and disarmament, are an outstanding contribution in the efforts of all forces for peace to bring about an improvement in international relations and to protect people's right to peace and life.

Important impulses for peace, cooperation and development have issued from the recently ended Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, in which you took part. The meeting testifies to the important role of the nonaligned in international relations.

Representing the majority of the states in the world and more than half the world population, the movement acknowledges the struggle for peace and the prevention of a nuclear war to be the "main task of our time." A comprehensive nuclear test ban is unanimously considered to be a step of the utmost urgency, and the United States is called upon to join in the Soviet Union's moratorium, which has been unilaterally extended several times.

The GDR has noted with satisfaction the support of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries for Nicaragua in its struggle for independence and self-determination.

The summit meetings in Mexico and Harare reaffirm our conviction that it will be possible, through broad international cooperation, to banish the threat of war and let reason triumph. As hitherto, the GDR will continue to make its contribution to the solution of international problems. With its policy of businesslike dialogue it is trying to encourage joint action by all those in the world that give priority to reason and realism.

We are watching with sympathy and feeling how consistently the people of Nicaragua, under the proven leadership of FSLN, are accomplishing the national and democratic renewal of the country. Supported by the trust of the working masses and in alliance with all country's democratic forces, the FSLN and the Sandinist government are unswervingly continuing the policy of safeguarding the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution. They are resisting all disruption attempts by the internal and external counterrevolution.

We proclaim our highest regard for the successes of the past 7 years, especially in health and education, and for the unflagging efforts to make daily life worth living for the broadest sections of the population. The nationwide public discussion in the process of elaborating the first draft constitution of the new Nicaragua and the great participation of the population in the constitutional debate which has begun in the National Assembly vividly make clear the ability and the firm will of the Nicaraguan people to continue to take its fate into its own hands.

This is epitomized with the laying of the foundations for the building of a democratic society from which ignorance, poverty and want, which previously permanently accompanied the mass of the people, are eliminated once and for all.

In the future also the brutal attempts by reactionary forces to turn back the course of historical development in Nicaragua will have no chance. They are confronted not only by the determination of these courageous people in Central America to preserve their right to self-determination but also by the attitude of political reason of many states in the world.

We resolutely condemn the policy of military threat and blackmail, imposition of blocades and support for and official financing of counterrevolutionary groups. This policy pursues the aim of implementing hegemonistic interests contrary to the principles of international law and the UN Charter. The worsening crisis in Central America, which is a direct result of this and which affects Nicaragua, in particular, fills us with great concern.

Regional conflicts have a negative influence on the already dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. It is the legitimate right and also the political obligation of every state interested in detente to support an end to such conflicts in line with the principles of international law. The GDR thus welcomes the striving of the Contadora states and Support Group to make a contribution to ending the conflict with peaceful means.

The GDR welcomes your proposals, Comrade Daniel Ortega, and those of the Sandinist government, which are aimed at a peace settlement in Central America and the establishment and development of good-neighborly relations between the states in the region. In our opinion the elimination of the conflict in Central America would be useful if it ended the misuse of territories as a basis for the destabilization of other states, if it halted the military or logistical support for irregular groups which are supposed to bring down legitimate governments. In the current negotiating process the right of every people to choose their path of economic, political and social development freely and without interference must be clearly attested. The people must be granted the right to defend their achievements.

We were able to note with pleasure during our meeting that relations between our states and people have developed well. They are visibly expanding and deepening. Your visit gives this cooperation new, valuable impetus. For the people of our country active solidarity with the Sandinist popular revolution and the people of Nicaragua is a matter of honor and internationalist obligation. Rest assured that in Nicaragua's struggle for the defense and strengthening of the achievements of its national democratic development, the GDR will continue to stand firmly at your country's side. We speak out clearly so that your people may make use of their right to self-determination unhindered.

Ortega Holds Press Conference

LD172240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Nicaragua has a high regard for the GDR's role in the struggle for world peace, for a curbing and halt to the arms race, and for disarmament. This was stated by President Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN Directorate and coordinator of the council of government, this afternoon at an international press briefing in Berlin. Speaking to the numerous representatives of the domestic and foreign media, he thanked the party, government and people of the GDR and its highest representative, Erich Honecker, for the unceasing solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution. He praised the [passage indistinct].

Daniel Ortega, who answered numerous questions at the press briefing, was asked for information about the role played by economic aid in his talks with Erich Honecker. The president answered that there is not much to be discussed about this issue itself because there are already very stable relations and very stable and firm cooperation with the GDR. This cooperation has again been stressed for 1987.

Because the country urgently needs foodstuffs owing to the war situation, Nicaragua will also receive short-term aid. "Comrade Honecker has decided to support us with an immediate donation of 30,000 metric tons of grain."

Asked whether the Contadora peace process can be continued despite temporary difficulties and the obstruction by the United States, Daniel Ortega stated: "We are confident that the Latin American countries will adhere to their positions for a peaceful solution. The U.S. policy constitutes the greatest obstacle to peace in the region. When the Contadora groups submitted the proposal of signing a peace document Nicaraga supported this proposal. The United States responded to this proposal with Congressional approval for $100 million for the mercenary forces. It replied by dispatching weapons and soldiers and instructors to train the mercenaries."

This policy was opposed by all the international public, the states and governments of the world, Daniel Ortega said. This should give the U.S. Administration cause for reflection. The Nicaraguan president stressed the need to defend the international system of laws. In this connection the decision by the International Court of Justice in the Hague against the U.S. actions must be recognized by Washington, which has itself turned to this UN tribunal on innumerable occasions and which is now fleeing from the law.

Daniel Ortega underscored the importance of the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Harare and its decisions. Some 101 countries submitted their standpoint on the situation in Central America in a resolution and thus gave the Contadora peace process an important impetus and renewed strength. The Harara resolution clearly expresses solidarity with Nicaragua.

In this connection Ortega rejected the attempt made to accuse Nicaragua of support for terrorism. The aim of such defamation is to create pretexts for an escalation of interference right down to direct military intervention. His country has however supplied sufficient evidence of its high regard and respect for the international legal system.

With reference to his trip to a series of countries on three continents, including India, China and the DPRK, the president said that Nicaragua has encountered everywhere clear standpoints of solidarity and support. Everywhere the view has been expressed that a peaceful solution of the conflict in Central America is an indispensible element of world peace. This was also stressed through material support and the opening of new credit lines.

Referring to the situation in his own country, Daniel Ortega said that the counterrevolutionary mercenaries have failed to achieve their strategic aims and are thus intensifying their terrorist attacks. The Nicaraguan people are redoubling their legitimate defense efforts. In this connection Nicaragua has undertaken appropriate steps with countries throughout the world, countries of various ideologies.

Despite the complex situation Nicaragua is prepared to organize the next summit of the nonaligned countries in Managua, as has been proposed by various parties. Such a decision would also be important for the whole movement. The issue at stake is to defend a country that is a member of that movement. The summit in Harare was also an important decision because, at the gates of the apartheid state, it strengthened the antiracist forces and the peoples of the Frontline States.

LOSONCZI, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO SYRIA

Counterparts Meet

LD161809 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 16 (MTI) -- At the presidential office in Damascus Tuesday talks continued between the full delegations to the negotiations: The Hungarian Government and party delegation is headed by Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council while the Syrian delegation is led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

State Secretary Nrezso Banyasz, president of the Government Information Office gave a statement on the talks to representatives of the Hungarian press in Damascus, which, he said, were being held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, characterized by a mutual desire to advance cooperation, and understanding for one another's situation.

Particularly, great stress went to issues of bi-lateral cooperation. President al-Asad said that the two countries were linked together by strong and tight bonds, and the difficulties were also similar in many respects, meaning that it was possible to learn not only from one another's achievements but also from the measures taken to overcome the difficulties.

Pal Losonczi discussed the significance of the visit by President al-Asad to Hungary eight years ago, and the fact that since then the two parties and governments as well as the economic operative organs have evolved an extensive system of relations. He passed on the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and of Janos Kadar.

Speaking on international issues the two parties stressed that their views on fundamental world events were similar or coincident, while in some cases differing circumstances led to differing opinions on one or another concrete international issue, but this has not prevented the reinforcement of the friendship. Following this, the two presidents held another round of private talks. The Hungarian spokesman gave a briefing on the talks between the members of the delegations to the negotiations held the previous day.

Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP met with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party. They concluded that cooperation between the HSWP and the Ba'th Party had a beneficial influence on interstate relations. They expressed their willingness to extend and reinforce cooperation between the two parties. For this purpose they will renew the working plan for cooperation between the the HSWP and the Ba'th Party.

Jeno Vancsa minister of agriculture and food affairs, president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation held talks with Sabah Baqjaji, state minister of planning, Syrian co-chairman of the committee. They also held talks with the ministers of higher education, economics and foreign trade, and energy affairs and agriculture.

At the talks the parties gave a mutually favourable evaluation of trends in cooperation between the economies of the two countries. They concluded that it is possible to expand relations princially in road vehicle transport, education and health, and in agriculture.

Rezso Banyasz held talks with Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian minister of information on the signing of an information agreement. The agreement which is expected to be signed during the current visit, gives incentives to the Hungarian and Syrian information bodies to develop direct relations. It stipulates that the two parties are to mutually aid the journalists of each other's countries in their radio and television programming.

Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chier of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, deputy minister of defense, and Otto Herkner deputy minister of foreign trade held talks with General of the Army Hikmet Sehabi, Syrian chief of staff in the presence of leading Syrian generals. They concluded that cooperation between the two friendly armies is in order, relations are good and in harmony with the relations between the two countries as well as with the guidelines set at the meeting of the ministers of defense. At the talks they reviewed the concerete issues of military economic relations, and resolved upon future tasks. Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek was received by Brigadier General Mustafa Talas, deputy to the commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, Syrian minister of war.

Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Angy held an intensive exchange of views with Deputy Foreign Minister Diya' al-Fat [name as received], on the latest developments in the Middle East situation, and chances for solving the crisis.

Signs Agreements, Departs

LD172032 Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 17 (MTI) -- On Wednesday, the final day of his official friendly visit, Pal Losonczi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and the Hungarian Party and Government delegation accompanying him went sight-seeing to the Omayyad Great Mosque of Damascus, and visited the treasures of the Syrian National Museum. Other members of the delegations signed six important accords and agreements.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy signed a Hungarian-Syrian consular agreement with Diah el-Fat [name as received], Syrian deputy foreign minister. An agreement stipulating recognition of school leaving certificates, diplomas and degrees was also signed by Gabor Nagy for Hungary, and for Syria by Zuheir al-Kutubi [name as received], deputy minister of higher education.

In the Ministry of Planning, Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Affairs Jeno Vancsa, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Imre Szekacs general manager of the Tesco Hungarian Company, signed three agreements with Syrian Minister of State for Planning Sabah Baqjaji, and with Hamid Merei [name as received] deputy minister of economics and foreign trade, on the agenda of the recent third session of the Hungarian-Syrian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, the commodity turnover agreement for 1987 and 1988 and the working plan of economic and technological-scientific cooperation for 1986-1988.

State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the information office of the Council of Ministers, and Yasin Rajjuh, Syrian minister of Information signed the agreement on cooperation in the information service between the two countries in ceremonious conditions.

On conclusion of his official friendly visit, Pal Losonczi and the Hungarian Party and Government delegation visiting Syria under his leadership left Damascus for Hungary Wednesday afternoon.

USSR DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION FROM NEW YORK REPORTED

LD172229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Elemer Csak report from the United States]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State has officially confirmed that 25 Soviet citizens are being expelled from New York. The named persons work at the Soviet Union's permanent UN missions and are accredited to the world organization. The U.S. side states that it is an issue of carrying out an earlier arbitrary staff reduction, and the expulsion has nothing to do with the Daniloff affair.

However, observers here agree that the measure is part of the sanctions which were made a possibility by the secretary of state. Two days before the planned talks of Shultz and Shevardnadze, the announcement has exploded like a bomb, and even U.S. commentators are of the opinion: Washington is consciously risking the holding of the meeting.

Now, as I am giving my report the Soviet missions in New York have not yet reacted to the decison. However, as regards the staff reduction, the Soviet Union's ambassador already stated earlier that it is an unlawful action that violates the international agreements. The UN secretary general has not commented on the events, for the time being. Perez de Cuellar's spokesman quoted the stance of last year, which alludes to the procedural regulations concerning disputed issues and which essentially calls on the sides concerned to hold consultations.

VERESS ADDRESSES GATT MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

LD171011 Budapest MTI in English 0940 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Punta del Este, September 17 (MTI) -- Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, head of the Hungarian delegation, took the floor at the ministerial conference of GATT members in Punta del Este of Uruguay. He pointed out that Hungary, as a small country with strong reliance on foreign trade, needs a settled trade environment based on respect for contractual commitments without political obstacles and discrimination for success in domestic economic life.,

The Hungarian side is convinced, Peter Veress said, that the start of a new round of GATT negotiations would offer the only realistic way towards improving the present trade environment, checking the increasing wave of protectionism and easing export terms. Hungary is driven by such considerations when supporting the talks, in the lack of which it is to be feared that the terms of international trade will continue to worsen and the GATT discipline to weaken.

On the expectations of the forthcoming world trade talks, the minister stressed the need for the regulation of world trade in agricultural products. Current national agrarian policies have led to the accumulation of international surpluses, to unbridled subsidization of export and, as another consequence, traditional and efficient producers have been deprived of their markets. He urged to adopt an international system of regulations which guarantees a fair access to the world market also for such export-orientated countries as Hungary and saves them of any serious loss because of export prices. He supported the idea of talks on further tariff reductions, which would improve the competitiveness of Hungarian commodities. He mentioned mutual confidence as a condition for starting talks, for the sake of which all GATT members should undertake to refrain from introducing any trade restriction contrary to the GATT commitments and to withdraw such measures already in effect.

With regard to the Soviet call for participation in the talks, Peter Veress stated that every interested country should be allowed to attend the talks.

ARTICLE ON PPF DISCUSSION OF NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

AU151320 Budapest FIGELYO in Hungarian 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by "v": "Enterprise Managers' Forum -- Debate on Liquidation and Rehabilitation" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The enterprise managers' forum of the PPF held a conference on the economic background of the decree-law governing liquidation procedures and the rehabilitations undertaken by the state.

Gyula Csaki, the guest speaker of the forum and deputy finance minister, described the two new provisions as one of the most vital steps of the reform process. He referred to the fact that no enterprise has yet been liquidated due to insolvency and long-lasting low profits; and the cases under current consideration for liquidation, with one or two exceptions, refer only to small firms. There was a significantly larger number of cases dealing with rehabilitation, or rather with quasi-rehabilitation, where single subsidies, suspended payments, and administrative interventions were used "to settle" the affairs of enterprises struggling with difficulties. The direct price of the ever-increasing savings process was an annual 10 billion forints, which indirectly reached a much greater sum than this in recent years. Thus it is understandable why the centralization of incomes had to be increased; and what is more, be accomplished at the expense of profitable enterprises. Such as redistribution of incomes can have no other consequences than the preservation of the present production structure.

As regards the new provisions, the deputy minister said the following: It has not been possible to set up all prerequisites, including a two-level bank system, to operate the new means [eszkoztar] effectively and consistently. It seems that by 1987 the new banks will not yet be prepared to accept obligations to ensure the restoration of solvency by negotiations according to the new liquidation measure. In enforcing its claims, the state will show neutral behavior, that is, it will adopt the decisions of creditors (see No. 1986/34 of FIGELYO).

According to expectations, most of the cases can be settled with an accord between the debtors and the creditors.

The deputy minister also mentioned the reasons leading to rehabilitation, such as serious employment problems, the fulfillment of international obligations, interests of national defense, and other specific reasons, which will be decided on by the government. Concluding his speech, Gyula Csaki spoke of the publicity of liquidation and rehabilitation cases.

Those who participated in the debate acknowledged the ground given for the new provision and, by supporting the deputy minister's view, described it as an important step in the reform process; but called attention to the fact that the lack of prerequisites could misfire in implementing the new system and could discredit it by reversing its effects. We can hardly rely on an efficient implementation of the new system if it is unknown what political and economic supports can be expected, and if there is a great determination to employ the monetary policy without having resources available. In other words, the liquidation process cannot be separated from its social and economic environment. Many people said, the currently employed enterprise managers cannot be made responsible for their financial situation, because (in the seventies) the enterprises had carried out development projects based partly on the central programs that turned out later to be unfeasible. The enterprises, they said, can only carry part of the blame for insolvency.

Several people criticized the publicity requirements of the liquidation process, saying that this could destabilize the enterprise, because, from the outset, the departure of the white collar elite and the best of skilled laborers will prevent the enterprise from recovering.

It poses a special problem as to how enterprises under state management and enterprises of services interpret the new measures.

Lively debate was devoted to the issue of describing the reduction or discontinuation of inefficient production as an easy task. This action is accompanied by replacing old production with new products and new activities, that is, the reduction also requires new construction projects. The renewal process, the venture, requires flexible and relatively safe conditions of management. Present conditions discourage enterprises from showing initiative and undertaking new ventures. Some people did not attribute real limiting power to the criteria set out to specify the probable extent of rehabilitations called for by the state, because these criteria can "fit anything", and it is feared that, in spite of the state's intentions, many enterprises could find themselves on the list of firms for possible rehabilitation.

In his answer Gyula Csaki referred to the fact that results of previous decisions cannot be considered, because this would require a regulation for each case separately. In any case, most of the enterprises did not join the earlier central programs contrary to their own interest. There is a lesson in this for the future; namely, the number of centrally designated development projects must be radically reduced.

Although not all of the prerequisites for the application of the new system of measures exist, he said, it is still no use to begin the old chicken or the egg argument. In fact, applying the liquidation and rehabilitation measure could accelerate or even enforce the creation of prerequisites still necessary.

The debate on the liquidation process did to some extent, reflect the conditions that exist in a country with a closed economy. Thus it is understandable why the enterprises' responsibility to supply was discussed as a matter of strictly limiting the "diet" and liquidation of enterprises. Nevertheless, making the Hungarian economy and its enterprises consider their comparative international positions and use their opportunities of comparative advantages better, forms one of the prerequisites, and aims, of applying the new system of measures successfully.

DAILY CITED ON EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE CHANGES

LD151151 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Why does a drop in the price of oil in the capitalist markets cause problems for the Hungarian oil processing branch of the industry? Because parallel to this, the price of oil derivatives, of which we export a considerable amount to the capitalist countries, has also dropped; therefore, revenues decrease.

Loerinc Szendrei has written a report in MAGYAR NEMZET about the concrete effects of this particular economic situation. The Tisza Vegyikombinat [chemical products factory] has been hit by price drops of many hundreds of millions [currency not specified] on both the home and the capitalist markets. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the direction of the Hungarian-Soviet ethylene trade will shortly be reversed. Up to now, 130,000 metric ton has gone from the Tisza factory to the Soviet Union annually. Next year we will receive the same amount from the factory at Kalashi and this amount will have to be processed too.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS RECEIVE OUTGOING SFRY ENVOY

LD171155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the end of his 4-year diplomatic mission, Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Milivoj Maksic has been received over the past few days for farewell meetings by Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice-president of the Council of State; Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski; Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs; and by several members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen and members of the government; and other top figures in political life.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who received Maksic earlier, expressed gratitude and recognition to the Yugoslav ambassador for his great contribution to the development of relations between the two countries and presented him on this occasion with a high Polish award.

In their talks, the top Polish officials expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and the deepening of cooperation in all areas, emphasizing at the same time the interest of both countries in "enriching the friendly relations on the basis of mutual respect, understanding, and mutually beneficial cooperation."

JARUZELSKI GREETS ETHIOPIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD122315 Warsaw PAP in English 2212 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam in connection with the 12th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the national day of Socialist Ethiopia.

MESSNER RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION MEMBERS

LD120902 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11 -- The Bureau of the International Federation of Risistance Movements (FIR) Ended their debates here today. The tow-day long debates proved that the federation affiliating 68 organizations from 28 European countries and Israel, will continue to struggle for the defence of peace and the ideals of humanism, against neo-fascism, racism and all other forms of discrimination.

The Warsaw meeting become an occasion for veterans and victims of war to reiterate their concern over the intensification of the arms race, also in the pace, threatening with the annihilation of mankind.

Members of the FIR Bureau were received here today by Premier Zbigiew Messner.

"I believe that the choice of Warsaw as the site of the annual meeting is a manifestation of recognition for Polish fighters for freedom and democracy", Messner said.

"Poland, which during World War Two suffered relatively greatest losses pays particular respect to what was the topic of the debates: that is to the necessity to maintain peace in Europe and worldwide, to using all possibilities leading to this most humanitarian goal."

"We cannot close our eyes to the perils which not only harm the idea of peace but also hamper the development of the contemporary world. We share the opinion of your movement, that these are mainly the arms race, resurgence of fascism, economic injustice and violation of human rights," Messner said.

COMMUNIQUE CITES POPE'S HUMAN RIGHTS SERMON

AU101308 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 36, 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Pope's Castelgandolfo Sermon to Polish pilgrims on 26 August: "Our Lady, Take Care of All Our People"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Recalling the important events in August 1980, we bear in mind that memorable social agreements were signed at that time in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie in Silesia. These agreements expressed the spirit of our nation, a millennium-old nation, which sought to solve social and moral problems through a dialogue with government representatives.

Such dialogue is proof that the government respects the nation and recognizes its genuine independence. That is why the Polish bishops consistently continue to stress all the social and moral problems that are involved in respecting the rights of the nation and in safeguarding the independence of Polish society. For example, the Polish Episcopate's communique of 1-2 May of this year states: "Our pastoral fathers devoted much attention to some social and moral problems of our country and drew attention to the fact that it will be impossible to solve our fatherland's economic problems without complete respect for human rights and for the rights of social and occupational groups, "They noted that only a genuine and real social dialogue can repair the situation, which means that efforts must be continued to accomplish what was recorded in the social agreements of 1980.

In the same communique our bishops speak of the rights and duties of believers and state: "Catholic laymen have the right and duty to shape the order on this earth in the spirit of the Holy Gospel and, regardless of external difficulties, to bear witness to their faith in public life, in jobs, and in professions. It is their duty to be bold in reacting to features of moral wrongdoing. Guided by Christian conscience in their activities, they should have a sense of dignity regarding the rights of the political community and show the necessary solicitude for the correct development of the organization of social life."

The Polish Episcopate also tackled these important problems during its Gniezno conference on 28 June. This is what they said in the communique: (passage deleted in line with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

At the point they discussed the political prisoners in the light of the amnesty. However, in this connection I wish to place special emphasis on the Catholic Church's duty to help prisoners. [paragraph continues]

I have in mind in particular the Primate's Charitable-Social Committee, which is in touch with individual dioceses. The Catholic church's organized help for prisoners, especially political prisoners, is the necessary embodiment of the attitude proclaimed by the Holy Gospel and by Christ: "I was in prison and you visited Me;" I am in prison -- and we must not to fail to visit Him. [punctuation and capitalization in preceding sentences as published] Christ's words are unequivocal and ever binding. [passage omitted]

It is the mission and task of the Catholic Church and, especially, of its shepherds to preach the entire Holy Gospel and all its precepts concering human rights and the rights of the nation. [passage omitted]

REM WRITES ON RELATION OF CHURCH, ALCOHOLISM

LD122225 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12 -- Charges have been coming from some pulpits these days, writes Jan Rem, [nom de plume of Jerzy Urban] that given the huge production of booth [as received], the authorities have got no across-the-board and effective concept of arresting this social plague which alcoholism is. Other preachers have gone farther down by claiming that it is the socialist authority which is putting people to drink deliberately to draw profits from spirits sale and rule people with a lower consciousness. The voices like that were particularly aplenty in August which was declared by the church a month of fighting alcohol. There are various differences of views in various matters between the state and church authority but there are no contradictions in just this case. Both sides believe it is necessary to curb drinking and rid this country of booth.

The opinions propounded at times from the altars are harmful, as the state's authority is imputed to harbour foul intentions, play of appearances while in purely economic terms drinking does not pay well to the national economy, as the profit coming from it is by far smaller than the losses arising from the numerous cases of employees' unsobriety, costs of employing and treating the drunks and supporting their families. The state is expected to bring on quick effects in fighting the habit which was taking root in Poland over the centuries. If anybody wanted to take up the polemics coming from the pulpits, then he could claim that drinking proliferated in old Poland not without the church's fault.

At that time, the clergy was completely ruling the roost, telling everyone what was wrong or good.

In defending the socialist authority against rash charges coming from the pulpits, it becomes to mention that in Poland of today large drinking binges are not held on May Day or July 22. The side insulted from the pulpit could invoke the indisputable fact that great drinking bouts are held in Poland, apart from pay days and end-year balls, on church holidays or days of ceremonies inspirited by the church. One cannot notice that church's admonitions or calls for temperance or teetotalling vows taken in churches curb these drinking binges.

The laws and injuctions issued by the state authority, aimed at curbing the consumption of alcohol and easing its after effects, are resolute but realistic. The state officials actually work for cutting the production, sale and consumption of alcohol but does not believe in immediate but piecemeal successes.

Following the drastic price hikes, the turnover at liquor shops dropped, indeed, but the number of illicit distilleries went up. It is estimated that one third of the consumed alcohol is moonshine.

Increased were penalties for crimes committed under the impact of alcohol and for insobriety at work place, for bootlegging. As a result, last year recorded a 17 per cent drop in bootlegging and an 18 percent in alcohol profiteering.

Upwards of 3 billion zlotys was allocated for construction and development of alcoholics treatment wards.

Winding up, Rem wrote. The national weal calls for curbing booth consumption. The church has proven many a time that wherever superior values for Poles are at stake it can rise over the existing differences.

Church's broader cooperation would better serve to curb drinking than undermining the state's efforts or its intentions.

DUNALEWICZ COMMENTS ON ANTIDRINK CAMPAIGN

PM171128 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 20 Aug 86 p 5

[Interview with Adam Dunalewicz, deputy government press spokesman, by Tomasz Persidok; date, place not given]

[Text] [Persidok] There is much talk about the plague of alcoholism in Poland. Is it borne out by the facts?

[Dunalewicz] Unfortunately, to a great extent it is. Alcohol consumption is not decreasing. Alcoholism is one of the plagues afflicting our nation -- and other nations as well.

[Persidok] Some people say: "It is entirely my own business whether and how much I drink"...

[Dunalewicz] That is not true. We all know about the detrimental effect of alcohol on the family, on social discipline and productivity, and on the quality of labor. It is also necessary to talk about the criminalistic effect of alcohol. Last year's statistics indicate that out of the total number of persons suspected of having committed an offense, those who were under the influence of alcohol at the time made up 75 percent of homicide cases, almost 82 percent of rape cases, 87 percent of robbery cases, and 85 percent of cases of domestic cruelty. In 1985, 8,779 road accidents were caused by persons under the influence of alcohol. I could continue with these said statistics, but the figures I have quoted already give lie to the claim that drinking is a private matter.

[Persidok] How can we fight alcoholism? Perhaps we should dramatically reduce supply or go back to rationing?

[Dunalewicz] I do not know whether that would be effective. According to conservative estimates made by the Main Statistical Office, illegally produced alcohol accounted for 15-20 percent of total aclcohol consumed in the period when alcohol sales were rationed in 1983.

[Persidok] How should we be going about it then? Are we not helpless in the face of the plague of alcoholism?

[Dunalewicz] The act on temperance education and prevention of alcoholism, passed by the Sejm of the PPR on 26 October 1982, stressed that alcoholism should be prevented by means of a properly designed social policy aimed at creating conditions conducive to the realization of those needs which, when met, provide sufficient motivation against the use of alcohol. Also, by means of education and information. Some results are also achieved by limiting the availability of alcohol and by substituting beverages with lower alcohol content for the so-called strong spirits. There is a ban on the sales of alcohol on certain days and within certain times. The number of vending outlets has been reduced: Last year more than 500 licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content exceeding 4.5 percent were withdrawn.

We are gradually effecting a change in the structure of alcohol consumption in favor of less potent alcoholic beverages. Consumption of clear and flavored vodkas has dropped from 70.6 percent of all sales of alcoholic beverages in 1980 to 68.1 percent in 1985. In addition, the domestic trade and services minister has recommended that the supply of alcohol bottled in 0.375 liter containers be increased from 4.7 percent in 1984 to 20 percent by the year 1990. It is occasionaly suggested that we introduce even smaller containers, in 0.25 and 0.1 liter sizes, but experts believe that this might lower the accessibility barrier for vodka, particularly where young people are concerned....

Furthermore, in February 1984 the minister for labor, wages, and social security issued directives on the safeguarding of the sobriety rule in the workplace. The frequency of spot checks has increased.

In the course of the antialcohol campaign, officers of the Citizen's Militia annually detain more than 600,000 persons throughout the country, including over 300,000 at sobering-up stations and some 180,000 at detention centers.

Finally, the third aspect of the campaign against the plague of alcoholism is the development of the medical service for the treatment of alcoholics and social care for those dependent on alcohol and their families. At the end of 1985 health service establishments had at their disposal 3,152 beds for the treatment of alcoholics, which met only 65 percent of the existing requirement. Last year 12 new clinics for the treatment of alcoholics were added, the total now standing at 438. In 1985 the construction of new facilities continued, with 1,034 beds for the treatment of chronic alcoholics, 2,113 beds in psychiatric hospitals, 2,415 places in welfare homes, 10 clinics for the treatment of alcoholics, and 388 homes for the employees of the medical service for the treatment of alcoholics.

[Persidok] What is the role of the Anti-Alcohol Fund in this campaign?

[Dunalewicz] The fund is generated from a proportion of the value of the alcholic beverages sold annally. Its annual revenue exceeds Z5 billion. These resources are used to fund the setting up of health service clinics for the treatment of alcoholics (Z3.2 billion in 1985) as well as a social care network for those dependent on alcohol,scientific research, social and educational work, and anti-alcohol information.

[Persidok] To sum it all up, what can be said about the effectiveness of all these actions?

[Dunalewicz] The whole campaign for educating society into temperance and for the prevention of alcoholism is directed by the Council of Ministers Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism and its counterparts at voivodship level. At its May 1986 session the Commission Presidium carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of the present work in the field of combatting alcoholism. It was found that the integrated system of anti-alcoholism instruments introduced by the act did not require any essential changes. All that was found to be necessary was an even more stringently consistent implementation of those instruments.

TU MEETING VIEWS ECONOMIC PLAN CONDITIONS

AU081450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Krzysztof Stanislawiak report: "The Social Conditions Behind Economic Plans"]

[Text] What actions are foreseen to improve productivity and work quality? Why are different forms of housing construction not treated in the same way? These are only some of the topics dealt with at a 4 September meeting between chairmen of voivodship trade union accords and Jozef Zajchowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

In an introduction prior to the discussion, J. Zajchowski presented a report on the work on the National Socioeconomic Plan and 1987 Central Annual Plan. He said that the drafts of both documents will be presented before the Council of Ministers within the next 3 weeks. Conclusions stemming from discussions with trade unions and the opinions of the OPZZ have exerted a significant influence on the shape of both documents.

J. Zajchowski also told the assembled persons about the most important issues and problems, the solution of which will have a decisive influence on the country's further economic growth. One of these is the inflation gap and its foreseen increase by another Z300 billion next year. This will be caused by a rise in old-age and invalidity pensions and greater employment in the nonproduction sphere (education, health, culture, and so on).

Another barrier is the difficult balance of payments in foreign trade and debt repayments, which are to be maintained at the present level until the end of the 5-year period. A matter requiring an urgent solution is the depreciation of fixed assets and the rise in prices of fuel and energy to a level that covers the real costs of their production. This should in effect cause great economizing of raw materials, fuels, and energy, and -- what is unpopular but necessary -- higher prices of final products.

A lot of controversy is caused by the contruction activity discussed in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan. It is foreseen, for example, that building materials will be concentrated on the development of industry over the next few years. An acceleration in housing construction is not expected before 1990.

During the meeting, the chairman of the trade union accords expressed the opinions of trade unionists from their areas and addressed to the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission a series of remarks and questions, mainly about the social aspects of planned economic policy.

The meeting, which was chaired by OPZZ deputy chairman Wojciech Obarski, was also attended by Maciej Lubczynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Socioprofessional Department.

MESSNER INSPECTS SILESIAN PEDIATRIC CENTER

LD162341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner stayed in Zabrze where he inspected the Silesian Pediatric Center, which is being established there, and the No 1 State General Hospital. The premier was interested in the center's equipment needs, new methods of treatment and organization. His hosts emphasized the great contribution in the construction and modernization of the establishment by miners and mining construction enterprises.

OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING PHYSICIANS' CONFERENCE

LD161345 Warsaw PAP in English 1235 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16 -- Speaking to PAP about the movement known as the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), vice-chairman of the Polish Physicians' Society (PTL) Jerzy Wojciechowski said:

"The IPPNW Basic task is to make people realize the results of an exchange of nuclear strikes, to warn against dangers connected with a nuclear blast.

"The recent accident in Chernobyl has shown how tremendous is the danger carried by nuclear energy, even if it serves peaceful goals. But the doctors have done an exceptional thing. They have shown politicians, military strategists, and societies what the consequences of a nuclear explosion could be.

"The six-year work of the movement has been appreciated and honoured with the highest prize, the Nobel Peace Prize granted to it in 1985. The Polish physicians' society was a co-winner as a collective member of the movement.

"I believe, that our movement's many politicians realize their responsibility for the future of the world. The first step on this difficult road to disarmament the physicians are calling for was the Geneva meeting of Soviet and U.S. leaders. Then, came the peace initiatives of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Albert Einstein said that we should adopt a radically new way of thinking of mankind is to survive. The politicans' interest in peace initiatives, including our movement, seems to indicate that this moment has already come."

NONALIGNED SUMMIT ACHIEVED 'MORE THAN EXPECTED'

AU171430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 86 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "More Than Realistic"]

[Excerpts] If one could say of the previous nonaligned summit in Delhi that, with its results, it stayed within the limits of what was at the time considered realistic, without making any move forward, then one could say of the eighth summit that ended in Harare on Sunday that it has achieved more than could realistically have been expected, particularly as regards unity about identification of the movements as an independent global, and nonbloc factor in all international affairs. [passage omitted]

Just as many times before, the nonaligned summit was held in the conditions of bloc and superpower competition for the movement's favor or for it to identify with one of the bloc aims. The summit was virtually subject to a kind of pressure, a war of nerves, and even a complex game of provocation and of diverting attention from the summit's main currents. How is one otherwise to explain the new pressure on Libya that provoked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's uncontrolled attack on nonalignment and his cry for a total war against imperialism at the moment when Libya was receiving full moral and political support from the movement itself? How is one to explain the terrorist actions in Karachi and Istanbul when nonaligned countries are confirmed as the only organized and principled fighter against every form of terrorism and for the freedom of all who are oppressed and enslaved?

Neither Left nor Right

Having found a way out of all those trials, after the summit the nonaligned countries faced the known course of bloc identification and propaganda according to the measure of "distancing from" or "coming closer" to one of the blocs. Hence the counting by one side of the condemnations of and disagreements with U.S. interventions in the world, the number of which has allegedly doubled since the Delhi summit. Hence the exultation of the other side because of the support extended to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, from which one then draws old well-known conclusions about the "anti-imperialist" course of the nonaligned countries. [passage omitted]

The essence of what happened in Harare lies neither in favoring anti-Americanism nor in turning into Soviet waters. The essence lies in the identification of the nonaligned countries with their independent antibloc philosophy and policy. In accordance with this, it is completely logical that they will support any moratorium and any readiness for agreement, and that at the same time they will oppose any intervention or action to save apartheid. Namely, no one can proclaim his special right to intervene throughout the world while at the same time demanding the "neutrality" of the nonaligned countries.

Some questions pertaining to internal matters have remained open, but despite pressures, no one can deny the great step the nonaligned countries have made toward a greater internal unity, toward greater awareness that their interests are identical and that they must change this world more quickly in order to be able to change themselves and always remain autonomous and independent. [passage omitted]

Harare has clearly defined its position toward the basic contradiction and division in the world today -- the position that solutions should be sought on the basis of the status quo or along with changing international political and economic order, in a peaceful way, naturally, starting from UN principles and the common interest of mankind.

This has caused some angry speeches at the summit, but also resulted in the reasonableness and unity of the vast majority of countries. The dilemma about the choice of the venue for the next summit also lies there. That is an important strategic orientation in which the movement on the whole, and Prime Minister Mugabe in particular, have shown great political maturity. It is very important that the next host is able to continue this course and to represent symbolically his region and the common aims through it. Would that not be the case with Latin America, where the controversies of present international economic relations are huge, just as Zimbabwe in a way symbolized the unity of the movement on the urgent problem of apartheid? [passage omitted]

TERRORISM CONDMENED, REGARDLESS OF 'NOBLE AIMS'

AU141817 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Branislav Canak Commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Since the beginning of September the world has been facing a wave of terrorism. The tragic massacres in the plane in Karachi and a synagogue in Istanbul marked last week as a very somber one. Here is Branislav Canak:

Terrorism has become one of the basic characteristics of the present-day world. As a product of certain social relations, terrorism, as earlier in history, has higher aims: class or national liberation, but -- and this is very significant -- never both of them. It could be also differentiated in terms of geography. As a rule its aim in Europe has traditionally been to liberate one class from the exploitation of another, while terrorism outside Europe has predominantly been aimed toward national goals. This is why it has often been characterized by romaniticism and religious fanaticism. It seems that nobody is immune to terrorism. In its fight against Aleksandar's dictatorship, the communist party of Yugoslavia was in one phase also faced with views which call on terrorism to aid revolution. Fortunately, the consciousness prevailed that class liberation is in the hands of the class itself and its vanguard, while national liberation was in the hands of the people. The success of the Yugoslav revolution, as far as both the class and national dimensions are concerned, historically proves that terrorism can never be the means of achieving such great goals.

At the same time, the responsibility for breaking with the advocates of terrorism falls to the social-political force which presents itself as the (?representative) of national or class interests. This responsibility does not, however, mean (?punctually) declaring a distance, in the form of official statements, but the elimination of those who objectively harm the realization of the basic goals, even if it is clear that the supporters of terrorism are in fact not serving these aims at all. In the case of the communist party of Yugoslavia they were a minority and an episode of error which were, as we have said, [word indistinct] goal.

This is why Yugoslavia strongly condemns all terrorists acts irrespective of who suffers from them or who carries them out or what noble aims terrorist acts are hiding behind.

Let us say in the end that regardless of who the target of a terrorist act is, the act remains a terrorist act, with its all negative characteristics. This refers to the assassination attempt on Pinochet, too. Allende's niece is right when she says that the people and not a terrorist's bullet will overthrow the dictator, because bullets kill men while only a wider progressive movement can change the relations that produced Pinochet and other dictators.

SAWPY DISAGREES ON ALTERNATIVE MOVEMENTS ISSUE

AU171402 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Report on SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium session in Belgrade on 11 September]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Speaking about elections, Marjan Kalanj reminded the participants of recent discussions as to whether there should be one or more candidates, opened or closed lists. [passage omitted]

Nenad Bucin felt it necessary to observe that it would not be good to forget what we did or what we failed to do or what we permitted others to do in the antipropaganda elections of 1986. [passage omitted] According to Bucin we ought not forget "the almost deliberate and well-timed pre-election shortages of the most vital products and articles, price increases with which on the eve of the elections we almost raced to turn citizens away, to make them feel bitter about their lives and, of course, elections." In this context, Nenad Bucin mentioned many court cases which were conducted on the eve of the elections and which had political colors, delicate statements which worked in an antipropaganda way. [passage omitted]

There is a view that "among other things, the Socialist Alliance will fight for a democratic explanation of the broadness of the political platform of the front built on the revolutionary people's front [bnarodnofrontovske] traditions, on whose foundations social organizations or the associations of citizens or the so-called alternative movements characterizing the contemporary organization of the youth in some parts of our country can gather and act from." This view inspired Milan Daljevic in some way to conclude that this was the opportunity to clearly say that "just like the 13th LCY Congress, our Federal Conference does not accept and rejects some demands made by the peace movement regarding our defense and our army because these demands are beginning to spread and have a negative influence on young people."

However, there were some different opinions. Marjan Kalanj expressed the belief that the so-called peace movements occur in places where the Socialist Alliance and social organizations or the association of citizens with their content, method, and forms of work do not keep up to date with the needs of modern times. [passage omitted]

Marjan Rozic regards Kalanj's approach as essential because "we as the front must be frank not only about everything imposed on us by contemporary life, but also about everything that happens." [passage omitted]

Joze Smole supports the view that the formulation of alternative movements made in the working version of the conclusions is not good and suggested a new one -- that the Socialist Alliance be open for new initiatives, even for the spontaneous actions of our citizens because we must acknowledge the fact that there are so many other things happening outside the alliance. We have examples of our citizens organizing differently just because the Socialist Alliance has not been active enough. I would be very careful about the assessments of some peace initiatives.

Of course, there are some phenomena that need dealing with, things that are not acceptable, but it would be very bad to stop an initiative of young people who want to identify themselves more with the problem of peace and international cooperation through some kind of interpretation that these movements themselves are negative and unacceptable for the Yugoslav socialist society.

Bosko Krunic had similar views pointing out that some social movements, such as the "Greens," or the movement for the protection of the human environment, or the humanists, in our country have encountered opposition just because these movements have become a political issue and the platform for various political and ideological pronouncements in the countries in which they were conceived and best developed. These pronouncements are something which we, understandably, cannot accept. On the contrary, as far as our youth is concerned, we should find a variety of ways to develop the movement for the protection of human environment, we should strengthen it through propaganda, strengthen it materially and in terms of its cadre because this is something that is in the interest of man, of the people.

Immediately after that, Chairman Nenad Bucin pointed out that the basic problems is not in the negative politization that occurs in certain social organizations and citizens' associations but in the fact that the communists in these organizations are not able on that front line to enter the battle and to convincingly win it through a dialogue in a democratic atmosphere.

"I do not see the basic danger in some wide, global danger that stems from these negative politizations, but mostly in the fact that the LC and the Socialist Alliance have for some time kept their heads buried in the sand, probably because they find it comfortable and probably because they are harboring the illusion that time will cure all problems." [passage omitted]

In his reply, Milan Daljevic said that he cannot agree with the views that the SAWPY as the front should also be open to some citizens associations or to some alternative social organizations which judged by their activities and involvement are not fully on our course.

"I think," stressed Daljevic, "that the front should be closed to such structures. I am for a dialogue in the front with all individuals, all structures, but a dialogue based on our conceptual tenets and the tenets which have been in existence since the congress.... But, in my opinion it is unnecessary to enter into a nationwide debate on this question. Or, we have the emergence of some associations, such as committees for the freedom of creation or similar committees, which do not form their platforms on the basis of our positions. I think that this is not right."

MIKULIC VISITS FOOD EXPORTER, NOTES FEC MEASURES

LD151225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Sep (TANJUG) -- This autumn, when the system-related measures will be on the agenda, we shall be able to see if we can make use of some of the knowledge acquired from around the world which secures stability and stimulates production in the sphere of agriculture. This includes, on the one hand, measures of compensating and subsidizing agricultural production and, on the other, a more correct pricing policy. I believe that we shall succeed in doing this -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said on receiving from Borislav Mikelic, chairman of the management board of the Gavrilovic food industry of Petrinja, a plaque, a memorial charter, and the monograph "Gavrilovic" published to mark the 165th anniversary of the foundation of this renowned producer of smoked meat products and one of Yugoslavia's largest food exporters.

The decision to award Mikulic was passed by the collective's workers council on behalf of the 5,000 workers and 6,000 cooperative producers and of all the working people and citizens of Petrinja municipality and the revolutionary region of Banija. [passage omitted]

Expressing gratitude for the recognition, Mikulic stressed that the Federal Executive Council was aware of the problems which had for years been affecting Yugoslav agricultrue and the food industry. We have already passed 10 or so measures designed to improve the situation in this sector, Mikulic said, and then continued by emphasizing the need for further eliminating the disparity in prices in the coming period as well. Two days ago the FEC passed decisions on new protective prices for the 1987 crop.

We shall, the FEC president specified, continue to invest efforts to stabilize the conditions in agriculture and the food industry and to search for possibilites, and above all, means of achieving development in this sphere.

Of course, we cannot achieve all this at once, because as you know, any change in prices causes enormous problems elsewhere, particularly in the standard of living as it entails increases in the cost of food.

The president of the FEC expressed wishes for even greater successes for the collective and promised that he would attend the jubilee celebrations of the 165th anniversary of the foundation of this giant of Yugoslav food industry which has been nominated for this year's price of the anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia.

LCY'S GACIC DISCUSSES NEED TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR

LD121921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Bejina Basta, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- The messages of the recently held 13th LCY Congress and the seriousness of the situation put us under the obligation to work and behave differently and thereby to change the situation and relations in concrete terms. In this respect support should also be given to the most recent measures in the area of economic policy, as well as to efforts to change the situation in the area of production, exports, and general and joint expenditure in the struggle against inflation. This was stressed today at a formal ceremony on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the first liberation of Bajina Basta and the opening of a new IKI plant by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

While giving support to these measures the working people also warn and demand that the forthcoming economic measures policy should be adopted as soon as possible, so that their positive and negative features can be better discerned and so that the working people can accept them as their own orientations, rather than as something imposed. By establishing the condition for economic activity for the next year in a timely manner, through the credit and monetary system, the system of relations with foreign countries, the system of the distribution of income, as well as through the package of measures for the financial consolidation of the economy, we should create conditions for more efficient economic activity, motivate the organizations of associated labor for mutual contacts and for strengthening the unified Yugoslav market. Such an orientation and solution in the economic system will have support from the LC organs and certainly from the entire LC and all the working people, Radisa Gacic stressed.

However, he added, this is not enough. It is also necessary to mobilize everyone to implement what has been established and to eliminate the many shortcomings whose basis is not in the system, but in idleness, lack of responsibility, and negligence which are assuming such proportions in many environments that they can be qualified as an intention to cause damage.

Passivity and indifference are also the result of insufficient readiness on the part of subjective forces in the basic cells of society to create a constructive atmosphere and to mobilize for actions in finding optimal solutions. Shared awareness about the need to conduct a united action on changing the situation, which was strongly demonstrated at the 13th LCY Congress, seems in some environments to have been replaced by egotistic beliefs that everybody should fight for themselves, at any price and without work, for as favorable a status as possible. How else can we explain, Gacic asked, unrealistic demands for price increases, unloyal competition on both the domestic and the foreign market, and isolation within municipal, republican, and provincial borders?

Many questions were cleared up at the 13th congress, the basic directions for communist action agreed upon, the new organizational and statutory solutions established. With clear stands the congress makes all communists duty-bound to become the initiators of progressive changes, to be in the forefront of struggle for economic stabilization, to struggle more resolutely against isolation of any kind. However, Gacic stressed, only resoluteness and perseverence to realize these orientations will confirm that the LC is the authentic organization for revolutionary action, the organization which changes social relations in the desired direction. It must be stated, he said, that such readiness does not exist in all environments. Indifference and expectation are the result of a lack of trust in one's own power and ability. It produces the state of blockade and impotence, while the system of socialist self-management is accused of all omissions and mistakes, often resulting precisely from insufficient activity on the part of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs.

Speaking about future work on changes to the constitutional and legal provisions, Gacic stressed that the essential thing is that through these changes conditions should be created for more radical removal of the increased issue of statist relations, everything which disintegrates the working class, hinders its real influence on social trends, blocks decisionmaking, and destroys the foundations of our socialist self-managing Yugoslav community.

In the present economic situation and in a rather slow and inconsistent tackling of current social problems it is obvious, Gacic said, that those forces and trends which are trying to threaten the strategic orientations of our society are strengthening. The most dangerous expression of such manifestations is nationalism, which always sees only the darker side of our life and uses this to sow defeatism and hatred among the nations. It is worrying that its protagonists are entering certain institutions and their organs, that the information media is increasingly accessible to them, as well as various other platforms, and that all this is financed by assets belonging to the working class, whose life is becoming increasingly difficult, which they are dividing and claiming for themselves, confronting people and nations.

We must seek the cause of such phenomena in difficulties, as well as in our insufficient offensiveness, weakness in the work of the LC, in opportunism, naive and therefore dangerous beliefs that "our nationalism is less dangerous than others", or that "there is no nationalism among us". The struggle against nationalism, Gacic stressed, must primarily be the struggle against the causes which create it, as well as settling accounts with its manifestations and protagonists.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETINGS OF PROPAGANDISTS

LD160952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the LCY Central Committee Presidium a meeting has been held of the executive secretaries of the presidiums of the LC Central and Provincial Committee and the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army responsible for information and propaganda activity. At the meeting, which was presided over by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, views and information were exchanged on activities in organizations and organs of the LC and in the editorial boards of the public media in implementing the decision of the 13th LCY Congress and the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the direct action of communists in the field of public information.

It was stated that to this end specific actions and activities had been initiated but that their intensity differed from place to place. The need was therefore stressed for a considerably more active and organized work on implementing the LC's adopted policy in this sphere. In doing this, note must be taken of the existing experience and shortcomings and of the great role and importance the media has in mobilizing all social forces on the realization of the tasks stemming from the 13th LCY Congress and the current socioeconomic situation.

Reference was also made to the situation, experiences, and future tasks in developing and promoting the exchange of political information between the LCY organs and organizations.

ILLITERACY REPORTED AT 10 PERCENT OF POPULATION

AU171657 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1606 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade -- In Yugoslavia there are presently around 220,000 illiterates, that is, 10 percent of the population.

One third of all adults have not completed elementary school, added the trade unions in Belgrade.

Almost 40 percent of those working in economics and administration have not been trained for their jobs.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON CONTINUING TROUBLE IN TETOVO

LD112239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Summary] Tetovo, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Tetovo has issued a statement on the latest disturbances of this city's public order, which took place yesterday. According to the statement, a 22-year-old student from Pristina yesterday attacked a 19-year-old youth, punching him at a bus stop. Four others, already known as troublemakers, injured two young men in an unprovoked attack downtown at midnight. These incidents have recently directly affected the political and security situation and intranational relations in this municipality, calling for a broad intensive ideopolitical action among the LC and SAWP organizations and local communities.